

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,  
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 13.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1853.

NO. 47.

**TALLY & MATTHEWS,**  
CABINET MAKERS.  
Water Street, Glasgow.  
Will make to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and from the best materials all kinds of FURNITURE.  
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS.  
Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand.  
Shop second door above the Post Office.  
September 2, 1852.

**DOCTORS' VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL,**  
have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V's residence.  
August 7, 1851.

**F. A. SAVAGE,**  
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES.  
Hats, Caps, Hosiery, and Quincey, Nails, &c.,  
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

**CARLOS BOARDMAN,**  
Attorney at Law, Glasgow, Mo.  
Will continue the practice of the Law, in  
Lincoln and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.  
April 3, 1851.

**LOGAN D. DAMERON,**  
DEALER IN  
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,  
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of reasonable goods.

**JOHN C. CRAWLEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.  
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard and adjoining counties.  
Office with Drs. Vaughan & Campbell.  
Glasgow, June 19, 1851—11.

**PREWITT & HENRY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.  
Will attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard, and the counties adjoining.  
Particular attention paid to collecting.  
Office in Crigler's Frame building two doors above the Receiver's Office.  
November 19, 1849—y.

**G. H. BURKHART,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, MO.  
Will practice law in the counties of Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adair and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention.  
Office in the second story above McCampbell & Coate's store.  
Oct 24—34.

**THOS. SHACKELFORD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.  
Will practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties.  
Office in first street.

**F. W. DIGGES & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
(Corner of Market and Water street.)  
GLASGOW, MO.

**DR. H. WALKER,**  
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.  
Office at Dr. Henderson's Drug Store, and residence at the Glasgow House, at one of which places he can always be found, when not professionally absent.  
Glasgow, Jan 15, 1852

**GLASGOW HOUSE,**  
Water street, Glasgow, Mo.  
THIS large and commodious house is open for the reception of travellers and resident boarders. Having procured a competent assistant, the proprietor feels confident that entire satisfaction will be given to all.  
Good stables conveniently situated attended by careful hosts. Stage office for the East, West, and North also kept here.  
Bar supplied with choice Liquors, Wines, and Cigars.  
May 6, 1852. EMILY A. CHILES.

**A. F. DENNY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him in the Post Office buildings.  
May 13, 1852.

**SADDLE AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,**  
ROPER & BROTHER,  
Manufacturers of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, and every description of Saddlery.  
Water Street, Glasgow.  
April 29, 1852.

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**  
CLOCKS, WATCHES,  
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.

**S. W. ROBERTSON**  
BEGS to announce to the citizens of Glasgow, and surrounding country, that he has just received and opened an entirely new and fashionable assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of  
**Fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches,**  
DIFFERENT STYLES.  
**Ladies' Breast and Cuff Pins, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Silver Ware, Spectacles, Cutlery, &c.**  
Together with other articles usually called for, which will receive constant additions.  
He is also prepared to manufacture any article of Jewelry or Silver Ware, according to any pattern desired.  
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.  
Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted.  
Shop, Water street, first door above Nanson & Robbins'.  
[Glasgow, Aug. 12]

**DR. E. CRAIG'S**  
**Spino-Abdominal Supporter and Shoulder Brace.**  
DIGGES & CO. have on hand a small assortment of the above instruments, which they offer to those affected with the diseases for which they are intended.  
[June 10]

**STOVES AND TINWARE.**  
John R. Carson,  
Respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Stoves and Tin Ware all of which he will dispose of at low prices.  
Particular attention paid to gutting—Orders in the place or country, promptly attended to.  
Shop in the house formerly occupied by Dunbar & Hutchings.  
Glasgow, June 26, 1851.

**POWDER**—5 kegs rifle powder; 2 do blasting powder.  
For sale low by J. S. THOMSON.

## THE TIMES.

**Heavy Robbery and Fire in Weston.**  
The Platte Argus of the 7th informs us that the store of Messrs. F. & M. SHANNON, of Weston, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of \$21,400. Mr. F. Shannon was absent from town at the time, Miles Shannon, in company with their clerk, and one or two gentlemen of this place, had been sitting in the store in conversation during the afternoon; on leaving for supper the store was closed as usual; he returned in about half an hour, or less time perhaps, and found the door had been opened and the money was gone.  
A reward of \$2,000 has been offered for its recovery—but as yet no trace of it has been discovered.

The same paper informs us that the residence of Mr. Wm. H. ADAMS, one of the proprietors of the Argus, was consumed by fire on the evening of the 1st instant. The furniture was mostly saved, and a number of his friends generously made up a portion of the heavy loss he had sustained.

**EXTRAORDINARY.**—A physician informs us, says the Milwaukee Wisconsin, that an Irishwoman living upon the Lake Shore, near the Powder House, last night gave birth to four infants, two girls and two boys. Both mother and children are doing well.

**LEASE OF CUBA.**—The New York Courier says it is attested by papers in the French offices, and also by accredited copies in the English Foreign Department, that so long as 1830 a proposition was made by the Spanish Government to transfer Cuba to France for a term of years at a fixed rent, and that the English Foreign Secretary having been apprised of the negotiation, put an end to it before it had reached maturity.

**ABSTRACT**  
Of the Votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, Novemb 2nd, 1852.

Counties.	Pierce.	Scott.	Counties.	Pierce.	Scott.
Adair	201	113	Livington	321	251
Andrew	784	466	McDonald	194	63
Athens	190	106	Macon	472	355
Audrain	180	200	Madison	219	117
Barton	233	72	Marion	231	89
Bates	116	101	Mercer	186	186
Benton	328	167	Miller	279	62
Bollinger	112	28	Mississippi	168	117
Bolton	613	112	Montana	333	189
Buchanan	857	712	Monroe	611	760
Butler	26	16	Montgomery	265	388
Caldwell	209	157	Morgan	278	133
Camden	493	679	New Madrid	271	137
Callaway	109	67	Newton	1060	91
Carroll	487	328	Nodaway	111	61
Cass	386	239	Oregon	95	11
Cedar	357	28	Ozark	372	143
Chariton	162	102	Pike	57	32
Clark	498	348	Pemiscot	34	57
Clay	289	325	Perry	213	171
Clayton	406	626	Pettis	301	245
Cole	299	288	Pike	738	803
Cooper	462	216	Platte	1060	91
Crawford	535	645	Polk	504	280
Dade	278	240	Pulaski	169	39
Dallas	276	175	Putnam	121	104
Darwin	344	102	Rails	278	311
Davis	351	296	Randolph	502	476
Dent	96	74	Ray	618	483
DeKalb	167	66	Reynolds	98	5
Dodge	35	31	Ripley	83	16
Dunklin	1	1	St. Charles	698	378
Franklin	619	277	St. Clair	225	139
Gasconade	364	89	St. Francois	328	250
Genney	233	133	St. Genevieve	105	122
Green	929	684	St. Louis	3825	4386
Grundy	184	215	Louis	443	514
Harrison	164	111	Schuyler	222	177
Henry	245	266	Scotland	283	216
Hickory	194	75	Scott	97	59
Holt	291	189	Shannon	4	8
Howard	762	675	Shelby	328	207
Jackson	858	728	Stoddard	177	116
Jasper	355	169	Taney	94	17
Jefferson	310	172	Sullivan	237	127
Johnson	456	390	Texas	167	93
Knox	255	210	Vernon	153	63
Laclede	184	71	Warren	301	301
Lafayette	532	843	Washington	334	360
Lawrence	386	168	Wayne	144	144
Lewis	408	398	Wright	167	95
Lincoln	587	440			
Linn	282	249			
Total.				38,353	29,992

Average majority, about 8,368.  
NOTE.—Butler county returned but not counted, on account of illegality of election, having been held on Monday.  
[No returns from Dunklin county—Clerk says the election was illegal.]  
[Montgomery county, 194 votes for F. N. Brown and 192 votes for F. N. Brown instead of J. F. Gray instead of H. F. Gray.]  
[Reynolds county, Scott was voted for direct, with the exception of Gibson, (spelled Gipson) who received 11 votes.]  
Oregon county, only two Whig electors voted for.  
[Shannon county, only two electors voted for, one Whig and one Democrat.]  
[Wayne county, only two electors voted for.]  
All the votes for electors, whether spelled correctly, or without the proper initials are included in this count.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—The Legislature of this State adjourned without effecting an election of United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Mangum, whose term expires with the close of this session. The candidates last voted for, were Mr. Clingman supported by the Democrats, and Mr. Woodfin, Whig, but there were a number of scattering votes cast, sufficient to defeat a choice. The Democrats are said to have a majority of two votes on joint ballot, and all the votes told.

## COME TO ME IN DREAMS.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,  
Oh come to me oft,  
When the light wing of Sleep  
On my bosom lies soft  
Oh come when the sea,  
In the moon's gentle light,  
Beats low on the ear  
Like the pulse of the night—  
When the sky and the wave  
Wear their loveliest blue,  
When the dew's on the flower  
And the star on the dew.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,  
Oh come and we'll stray  
Where the whole year is crowned  
With the blossoms of May—  
Where each soul is as sweet  
As the coo of the dove,  
And the gales are as soft  
As the breathings of love  
Where the beams kiss the waves,  
And the waves kiss the beach,  
And our warm lips may catch  
The sweet lessons they teach.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,  
Oh come, and we'll fly  
Like two winged spirits  
Of love through the sky;  
With hand clasped in hand  
On our dream-wings we'll go,  
Where the starlight and moonlight  
Are blending their glow;  
And on bright clouds we'll linger  
Of purple and gold,  
Till love's angels envy  
The bliss they behold.

The following prophecy, from an old book, seems to be applicable to the present time, especially that portion which so evidently refers to "woman's rights":

When legislators bold invade  
The laws which they themselves have made;  
When the paragon of the Bible preaches,  
And modest virgins wear the breeches;  
When women scorn domestic cares,  
And bold intrude on men's affairs,  
Aspiring with mistaken pride  
The war-horse of the world to ride,  
Then will wild chaos once again;  
And Eve with the old serpent reign;  
A second time will pay the price  
Of wit, by loss of Paradise.  
The world, till foam itself advance,  
Like freedom in regenerate France;  
By going backward all come right,  
And men grow blind by too much light.

## Symptoms of Old-maid-ism.

In a Scotch paper we find them humorously detailed:—"When a woman begins a drinkin hur tea wethaght shugar, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a readin hur stories ead, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a sigh on hearin tell ov a wedding, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a sayin that men ar a set a deatful creatures, an at she woddant be bothered we wun for all 'twurld, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a changin hur shoe cum intut haw after a wauk, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins hevina a littel dog trottin after hur, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins hevina a cat at hur elbow at meal times, and gies it sweetest milk, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins to shame to tack off hur bonnet a gentleman's company becos shoote no cap on, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a havin a toppin box passin back-ads an forrads tuit hair-dresser's shop, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a sayin at a servant lass hez no bizness to hev a sweetheart, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a rubbin hur finger over t'chairs and tables, to see if there dusty, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a goin to bed we hur stockings in a flannil neet-cap on, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a puttin hur fingers before hur mouth when shoote tawkin ta cny body, for fear at they shud see at shoote loizin hur teeth, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a tawkin abagit t'rumaticks in hur knes an elbows, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a refuse tellin hur age, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a findin falt wit a seeenin glass, an sez it duzzant shew t'features reight, that's a symptom.—When a woman begins a tawkin abagit coud drafts, and stoppin all t'crivies it doors an windaz, that's a symptom."

## A MINNESOTA NIGHT.

THE MINNESOTA PIONEER SAYS:

"One is not filled with a perfect sense of the charms of our climate until he witnesses one of our moonlight nights. In winter they are nearly as bright as the day. The hills round about our meridian throw a strong reflection of the moon's light in upon our town, showing its every feature, rendered more charming in the softness of the frost. The trees of the forest spangled with frost set off the scene like a fairy land. The air is silent as death. The only sound that breaks the silence, is that of an occasional hooting owl, perched in the woods of the Sioux side."

Some men talk, and others do; and though talking is doing, yet those who talk the most do the least.

## Napoleon Bonaparte.

Napoleon's acquaintance with Josephine arose from the impression made on him by her son, Eugene Beauharnais, a little boy.—He came to request that his father's sword, which had been delivered up, might be restored to him. The boy's appearance, the earnestness with which he urged his request, and the tears which could not be stayed when he beheld the sword, interested Napoleon so much in his favour, that not only was the sword given to him, but he determined to become acquainted with the mother of the boy. He visited her, and soon his visits became frequent. He delighted to hear the details which she gave of the court of Louis.

"Come," he would say, as he sat by her side of an evening, "now let us talk of the old court—let us make a tour to Versailles." It was in these frequent and familiar interviews that the fascinations of Josephine won the heart of Napoleon. "She is," said he, "grace personified—everything she does is with grace and delicacy peculiar to herself."

The admiration and love of such a man could not fail to make an impression on a woman like Josephine. It has been said that it was impossible to be in Napoleon's company without being struck by his personal appearance; not so much by the exquisite symmetry of his features, and the noble head and forehead, which have furnished the painter and the sculptor with one of their finest models; nor even by the meditative look, so indicative of intellectual power; but the magic charm was the varying expression of countenance, which changed with every passing thought, and glowed with every feeling. His smile, it is said, always inspired confidence.

"It is difficult, if not impossible"—so the Duchess of Abrantes writes—"to describe the charm of his countenance when he smiled—his soul was upon his lips and in his eyes." The magic power of that expression at a latter period is well known.—The Emperor of Russia experienced it when he said, "I never loved any one more than that man." He possessed, too, that greatest of all charms, an harmonious voice, whose tones, like his countenance, changing from emphatic impressiveness to caressing softness, found their way to every heart.—It may not have been these personal and mental gifts alone which won Josephine's heart; the ready sympathy with which Napoleon entered into her feelings, may have the greatest charm to an affectionate and loving nature like hers.

It was in the course of one of these confidential evenings, that, as they sat together, she read to him the last letter which she had received from her husband; it was a most touching farewell. Napoleon was deeply affected; and it has been said that the letter, and Josephine's emotion as she read it, had a powerful effect upon his feelings, already so much excited by admiration.

## A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

The long evenings which you may now enjoy, present to you golden opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge and the improvement of your mind. You cannot expect the tide of fortune gently to take you up, and bear you on to glory and renown. No, if you ever hope to fill the stations, perform the duties, and bear the responsibilities of men, you must trim your sails and set them to the breeze. If you look around you upon the most distinguished men in active life, you will find that they did not obtain their present position without labor and effort.—They did not lazily fold their arms and close their eyes upon the perspective of life, but they put forth their energies to accomplish the end they had in view. So must you, if you ever expect to distinguish yourselves in anything great or good. Seize, then, the "golden ball of opportunity," and improve the hours which can be spared from the laborious duties of life, and concentrate them to the improvement of your minds, and the acquisition of useful knowledge. Thus, and thus only, can you become really useful and distinguished members of society, and reasonably hope to be a blessing and an honor to the world. Do not let the delusive phantom of a want of genius deter you from entering upon this work of self-improvement. As Longfellow has beautifully expressed the sentiment:

"Lives of great men all remind us;  
We can make our lives sublime;  
And departing, leave behind us  
Footsteps on the sands of time."

Read over the lives of some of the most distinguished men, and see from what small beginnings they raised the superstructure of their celebrity and renown.

"Did you say that my brother Jim didn't know as much as Smith's yellow dog?"

"No! I said Smith's yellow dog knew more than your brother Jim!"

## Hannibal and New London Plank Road.

A few days ago we enjoyed a pleasant drive over five miles of the Hannibal and New London Plank Road, which is so far as it has been finished. We went with ease at the rate of five miles in half an hour. It is a beautiful road, plenty wide, and the ground on each side settled down firm and solid enough to allow turning out without any inconvenience. About half a mile from the city there is a large bank of sand and gravel, which will be thrown on the banks at each side of the road, because it will pack down with a firmness and solidity almost equal to the plank. Sand will also be thrown over the plank. The bridge over Bear Creek is finished and roofed over. It is a handsome structure, and looks strong enough to last fifty years.

A toll-gate has been established about a quarter of a mile beyond the city limits, with a house for the gate-keeper. The receipts now average seven dollars a day. When completed, the dividends will be about 15 percent, which, on ten thousand dollars, the sum invested by the city of Hannibal in this improvement, will pay the interest on the whole twenty-five thousand dollars borrowed by the city for the purposes of improvements, ten thousand of which were invested in the Hannibal and Paris Plank Road, and five thousand in improvements about the city. By an arrangement with the Company, the tolls will accrue to the contractor until the road shall have been finished. It is supposed that the bridge over Salt River will be finished by the first of March.

It is seven miles and three quarters from Hannibal to the Salt River bridge. Five miles of plank road on a continuous line from Hannibal have been completed, and a detached mile between that and the bridge, leaving one mile and three quarters unfinished. This has been graded, and the plank is ready, and the trenching and laying of the plank could all be done in a week, if the frost were out of the ground so that a thaw of two or three weeks would be quite providential, so far as this road is concerned.

That portion of the road between Salt River bridge and New London is not yet graded. We must therefore wait till the first of April before Mayor Selmes can redeem his promise to take us to New London in an hour.

Mr. Selmes has about eighty hands employed on the road and bridge, and keeps two steam saw-mills running night and day. With these mills he can cut enough plank for a mile of the road in ten days.

While passing smoothly, lightly, and almost noiselessly over this delightful road, and comparing it with the miserable kind of travelling people were once compelled to submit to over the same route, we could not help wondering how in the world we managed to get along without plank roads so long.

It has been said that vehicles could not be kept on the road; that droves of cattle could not be kept on the plank; that horses and oxen could not draw loads unless they were rough shod. Allow us to remark that these notions are all nonsense.

**RAILROADS IN THE UNION.**—The following statements we gather from the forthcoming January copy of the American Railway Guide:

On the 1st Jan. 1853, there are in the United States, 13,227 miles of railroad completed, 12,928 in various stages of progress, and about 7,000 miles in the hands of the engineers, which will be built within the next three or four years—making a total of 33,155 miles of railroad, which will soon traverse the country, and which, at an average cost of \$80,000 (a well ascertained average) for each mile of road, including equipments, &c., will have consumed a capital amounting to \$994,650,000 as follows: 13,227 miles completed, \$858,810,000; 12,928 miles in progress, \$387,810,000; 7,000 miles under survey, \$210,000,000.

33,155 Total, \$994,650,000.  
Or in round numbers—\$1,000,000,000—one billion of dollars; a sum which, at 6 percent, would yield \$60,000,000 annually, or more than sufficient to cover all the expenses of the United States Government and of the Governments of every State composing the United States!—if administered with republican economy.

**A STRONG STOMACH.**—The author of "Frank Freeman's Barber Shop," tells a good story of one of his ancestor's liberated slaves, who meeting a brother black in Philadelphia, who had just married a white woman exclaimed—

"And so, Jerry you've married a white woman?"

"Well, what if I have?"

"Nothing, you silly nigger; only you must have a strong stomach!"

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S LETTER TO A YOUNG WOMAN.

The Boston Post gives five copies of unpublished letters from Dr. Franklin, which have recently been found in that city. The following one seems to have been addressed to a lady with whom he was on intimate terms previous to her marriage, and who was still single at the time:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 1755.

DEAR KATY:—Your favor came to hand but on the 23d September, just three months after it was written. I had two weeks before written you a long chat, and sent it to the care of your brother Ward.—I hear you are in Boston, gay and lovely as usual. Let me give you some fatherly advice. Kill no more pigeons than you can eat; be a good girl, and don't forget your catechism; go constantly to meeting or to church till you get a good husband, and then stay at home and nurse the children, and live like a Christian. Spend your spare hours in sober whist, prayers, or learning to cipher.

You must practice addition to your husband's estate by industry and frugality—subtraction of all unnecessary expenses.—Multiplication—he will soon make you master of. As to division, I say with brother Paul, "Let there be no division among ye," but as your good sister Hubbard (my love to her) is well acquainted with the rule of two, I hope you will become as expert in the rule of three, that when I have again the pleasure of seeing you, I may find you, like my grape vine, surrounded with clusters, plump, juicy, blushing, pretty little rogues, just like their mamma.

Adieu, the bell rings, and I must go among the grave ones, and talk politics.

B. F.

The New York Tribune has a long and pretty article upon the acquisition of Cuba. The following is one of its paragraphs:

Spain herself, we are quite sure, will never let Cuba slip from her grasp except in the last extremity, and then not until she has decreed emancipation to its slave population. She holds the Island secure to-day by virtue of this very threat. If we take Cuba at all, therefore, we must take her as a free State, containing half a million of very black and very ignorant persons, who would by the process become our fellow-citizens, entitled to choose in regard to their government, laws, rulers, &c., &c.

It is quite likely they would choose a black governor, black judges, black Representatives to Congress, black everything. Now our impression is very decided, that a large majority of this country consider that an additional avalanche of the black race upon us, is not a thing to be coveted. We believe this is the public sentiment both of the North and the South. And thus it is that we, instead of looking upon the annexation of Cuba as a thing certain, see little or no probability of its accomplishment. Cuba, free, we would not take. The South would be against it, and the North would, slightly favor it. Cuba as a slave country, we cannot be permitted to have. We believe to be a fixed decree of the proud Castilians who control it. It is at least a fixed and immovable purpose of all Wilnot proviso men.

## FRUIT TREES.

The method of raising fruit trees by planting the scions is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining good fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stock nor tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labor of one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard, after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows: Take the scion as for grafting, at any time after the first of February, and until the buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the shoot into melted pitch, wax, or tallow, and bury in the ground the buds uppermost, whilst the body lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of two or three inches.—We are informed, that trees obtained in this way bear in four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit.—A gentleman in this vicinity, last season, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears, which appear to flourish.—The composition he used was melted shoe-maker's wax.—[N. E. Cultivator.]

**MR. FILLMORE AT HOME.**—The Buffalo papers speak of a negotiation in behalf of Mr. Fillmore for the purchase of a mansion and grounds for a future residence. The Buffalo Republic says it is the property of Mr. Eifer. It is upon that high ground between Buffalo and Black Rock, opposite the upper end of Black Rock harbor, and near the United States fort or redoubt.

## Approaching Marriage.

Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1852.

The fashionable world of this metropolis is in a high state of excitement. It is said that the Attorney-General is about to lead to the hymenial altar a beautiful and fascinating widow, long known as the queen of the ton in Washington. The learned lawyer and distinguished politician has lately taken to the study of Petrarch's Sonnets and works of a like character. x. v. z.

It may be satisfactory to fashionable circles hereabouts to know that the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and Mrs. Gen. Ashley of St. Louis, are the parties above alluded to.—[St. Louis News.]

**NATURAL C**